

and maintaining our leadership in next-generation wireless technology.

H.R. 4067 codifies an existing FCC council advisory council, the Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council, better known as CSRIC.

First established in 1992 under its previous name as the Network Reliability Council, CSRIC makes key recommendations to the FCC on a range of public safety and national security issues—everything from deploying next-generation 911 systems to emergency alerting during storms and disasters, to addressing threats from foreign adversaries.

At a legislative hearing earlier this year, we heard from cybersecurity experts who said that CSRIC is one of the “crown jewels” of our Government and that there would be tremendous, long-term value in backing it up statutorily while retaining its flexibility to tackle the new challenges of the day.

Another former CSRIC panel member spoke to how other countries around the world look to this body to implement best communications and security practices. He said—and I agree with him—that CSRIC is one of the unique platforms which enables the U.S. to lead the rest of the world in 5G, 6G, and beyond.

As the world becomes increasingly digital and our communications systems advance toward open-source software platforms, cyberattacks and threats are only going to increase. We have to be prepared as a nation to meet this moment, and CSRIC helps us do that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4067.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, that was my last speaker.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I think what we are seeing today, we have a theme, especially coming from the Energy and Commerce Committee’s Communications and Technology Subcommittee that we are talking about security, reliability, and interoperability of our systems out there and the importance of it.

As we look back over the last year and a half, where would we have been if we didn’t have the systems that we had to make sure as we went through COVID for everything from telehealth to education to manufacturing to business and people just communicating back and forth with one another, but we have to make sure these systems are secure.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will help that. I urge support of the House on the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, again, I ask Members to support this bill as another step in helping us with

our communications security as well as reliability.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4067, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1715

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4028) to require the Secretary of Commerce to report on and develop a whole-of-Government strategy with respect to the economic competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4028

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act”.

SEC. 2. ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.

(a) *REPORT.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the information and communication technology supply chain that—

(1) identifies—

(A) information and communication technology critical to the economic competitiveness of the United States; and

(B) the industrial capacity of—

(i) United States vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) trusted information and communication technology vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A);

(2) assesses the economic competitiveness of vendors described under paragraph (1)(B);

(3) assesses whether, and to what extent, there is a dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on information and communication technology identified under paragraph (1)(A) that is not trusted;

(4) identifies—

(A) what actions by the Federal Government are needed to support, and bolster the economic

competitiveness of, trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(B) what Federal resources are needed to reduce dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on companies that—

(i) produce information and communication technology; and

(ii) are not trusted; and

(5) defines lines of effort and assigns responsibilities for a whole-of-Government response to ensuring the competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain in the United States.

(b) *WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT STRATEGY.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall develop, on the basis of the report required by subsection (a), a whole-of-Government strategy to ensure the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors that includes—

(A) recommendations on how—

(i) to strengthen the structure, resources, and authorities of the Federal Government to support the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors, including United States vendors that are trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(ii) the Federal Government can address any barriers to a market-based solution for increasing the economic competitiveness of such information and communication technology vendors;

(B) defined lines of effort and responsibilities for Federal agencies to implement the strategy; and

(C) a description of—

(i) any change to a Federal program, Federal law, or structure of the Federal Government necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any additional Federal resource necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A).

(2) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(c) *CONSULTATION REQUIRED.*—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a cross-section of trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(2) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission and any other head of an agency the Secretary determines necessary.

(d) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY.*—The term “advanced telecommunications capability” has the meaning given that term in section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302).

(2) *INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.*—The term “information and communication technology supply chain” means all of the companies that produce information and communication technology.

(3) *INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.*—The term “information and communication technology” means a technology (including software), component, or material that enables communications by radio or wire.

(4) *NOT TRUSTED.*—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or information and communication technology, that the company or information and communication technology is determined by the Secretary to pose an unacceptable risk to national security of the United States, or the security and safety of the United States persons based solely on one

or more determination described under paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-124).

(5) *SECRETARY*.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(6) *TRUSTED*.—The term “trusted” means, with respect to a company, that the Secretary has not determined that the company is not trusted.

(7) *TRUSTED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY VENDOR*.—The term “trusted information and communication technology vendor” means a company—

(A) that produces information and communication technology; and

(B) that is trusted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4028.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act.

This bill would help ensure the United States remains a global economic power by providing Congress with valuable insights on the information and communication technology supply chain and a strategic roadmap for the entire Federal Government to strengthen the competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors.

The bill accomplishes these important objectives by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress on the technology most critical to ensuring the continued economic success of the United States. It is also supposed to examine the ability and capacity of American manufacturers and other trusted vendors to produce this technology.

The report will be completed through the Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration. It will also identify how many of our country's communications providers depend upon untrusted vendors of this technology, and then it will outline actions the Federal Government can take to increase the support of trusted vendors and eliminate the support of untrusted vendors.

Finally, the legislation calls for the Secretary of Commerce to develop a whole-of-government strategy, along with recommendations based on the report. The strategy is meant to enhance the economic growth of trusted infor-

mation and communication technology vendors, both in the United States and abroad.

Madam Speaker, the bill requires that the Secretary of Commerce consult with a wide variety of trusted information and communication technology vendors. It also requires the Secretary to consult with the heads of several government agencies, including the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Chair of the FCC.

By enhancing the global supply chain for trusted information and communication technology vendors, this bill would help strengthen the American economy and protect our country from nontrusted parties seeking to disrupt America's competitiveness in the information and communication technology industry.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend Representatives SPANBERGER, MCNERNEY, LONG, and CARTER for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation. I hope we can come together to move the bill forward. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act, which was introduced by Representatives LONG, CARTER, SPANBERGER, and MCNERNEY.

For decades, U.S. companies and their trusted partners have been at the forefront of wireless technology innovation. We led the world in developing 4G, and we are now in the process of deploying and refining 5G technology. While this work continues, we must ensure supply chain security is at the forefront.

China and other adversaries have made a concerted effort to dominate critical components of the communication supply chain. We have already seen how bad actors like China are trying to seed their equipment across the globe, create technological dependencies, and steal sensitive data to advance their own interests.

This bill, H.R. 4028, would direct the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to study the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communications technology vendors. NTIA would be charged with leading a whole-of-government strategy to ensure the economic competitiveness of trusted vendors and prevent us from being dependent on companies controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.

Only with a comprehensive understanding of the problems we face, along with the strategy to address these problems, will we be able to secure our networks and ensure continued U.S. leadership.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4028, the Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act.

Currently, far too many U.S.-based information and communications vendors rely on technology from foreign sources. The Information and Communication Technology Strategy Act will require the Department of Commerce to assess the dependence of information and communications vendors on foreign technologies and create a whole-of-government strategy that will bolster the economic competitiveness of U.S. information and communications vendors and reduce their reliance on foreign resources.

With all the supply chain disruptions we have seen this past year, it is important to know how our domestic production of this crucial equipment can be strengthened in the future.

If passed, this piece of legislation brings us one step closer to making sure our Nation's information technology supply chains are secure and free from dependence on foreign countries, such as China.

We need to continue to work in a bipartisan manner to ensure that the whole-of-government strategy that is created through this legislation is properly implemented. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate to ensure this legislation becomes law.

I thank all of my friends across the aisle for helping us get to this point, and I look forward to getting this bill across the finish line.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4028. This is legislation that I was proud to originally cosponsor with my good friend, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG).

Madam Speaker, my colleagues on this side of the aisle are leading to secure our communications technology and supply chains with proposals like this, which would create a whole-of-government strategy. We need to make sure information technology supply chains are secure, and we need to know how dependent U.S. information and communications technology companies are on foreign countries like China.

To accomplish this goal, we must secure our communications supply chain by enhancing communication between the government and private sector on cybersecurity literacy and educating the public on cyber hygiene practices.

We know that investment in innovation and preparation for the security challenges of tomorrow's technologies are critical. Our Nation has, unfortunately, seen firsthand the disruption caused by attacks on American supply chains, critical infrastructure, and government computer systems in recent years.

That is why H.R. 4028 is so important. This legislation would direct the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to not just conduct a study but would require it to come up with a real solution to securing this critical supply chain.

This legislation would not only identify the risk but also develop a strategy to secure supply chains for information and communications technology. We must take our communications and technology supply chain seriously, and this legislation would do just that.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift passage of H.R. 4028.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask if the gentleman is prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

As we have heard from our speakers today, it is absolutely essential that the United States leads when we are talking about telecommunication services and the supply chain because it is absolutely essential for national security.

I urge passage of the legislation in the House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, again, this is part of our effort to enhance economic growth with regard to trusted communications vendors both here and abroad. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4028, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

FREE VETERANS FROM FEES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1029) to Waive the application fee for any special use permit for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]

YEAS—421

Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson

Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crawford
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer

Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gotthelmer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes

Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kafele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy

McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky

Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—7

□ 1858

Ms. ROSS changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."